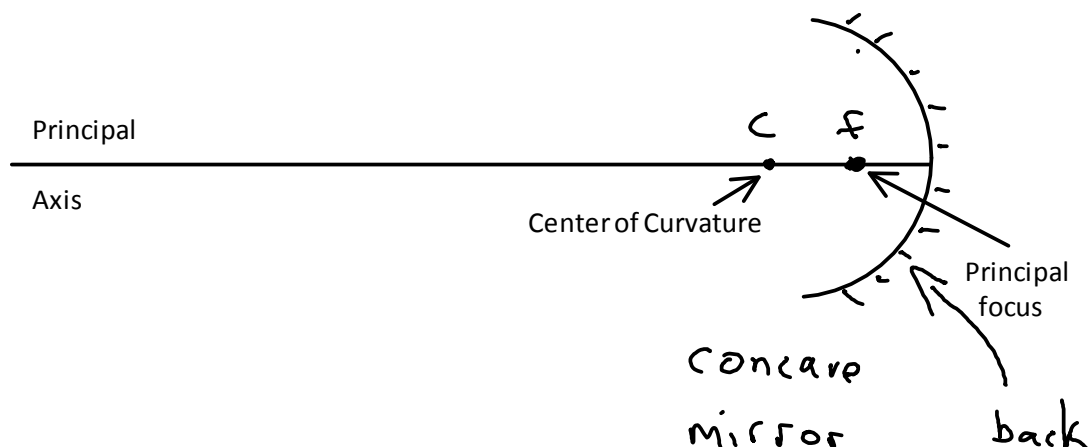


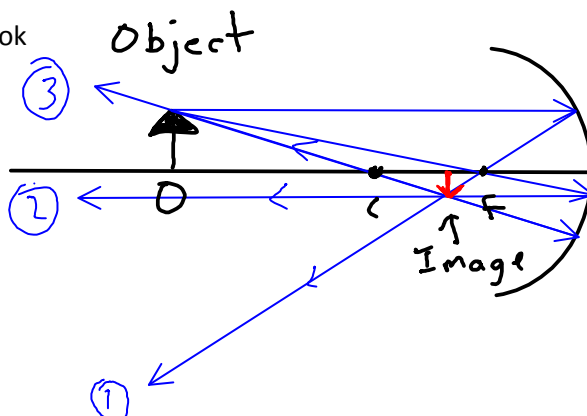
Ray diagrams for Curved Mirrors

We can use ray diagrams to make predictions about images formed in curved mirrors.
We define:



To find images in mirrors, we look for the intersection of at least 2 of the following 3 rays:

- 1) From the O, parallel to the Principal axis, reflecting through the principal focus
- 2) From O, through the principal focus, reflecting parallel to the principal axis
- 3) From O, through the center of curvature, reflecting back onto itself.



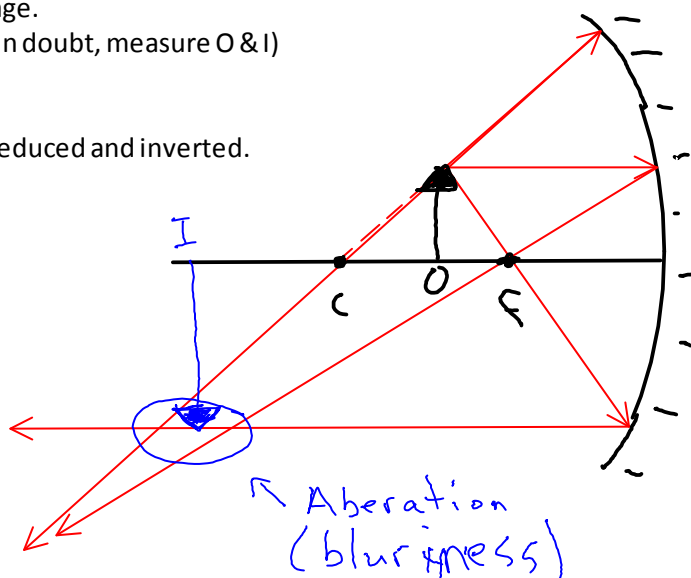
There are 3 ways we describe the image formed in a mirror.

- 1) Real or virtual - If the image forms on the same side of the mirror that the reflected rays travel, then it is a real image.
- 2) Enlarged, or reduced. (If in doubt, measure O & I)
- 3) Upright, or inverted.

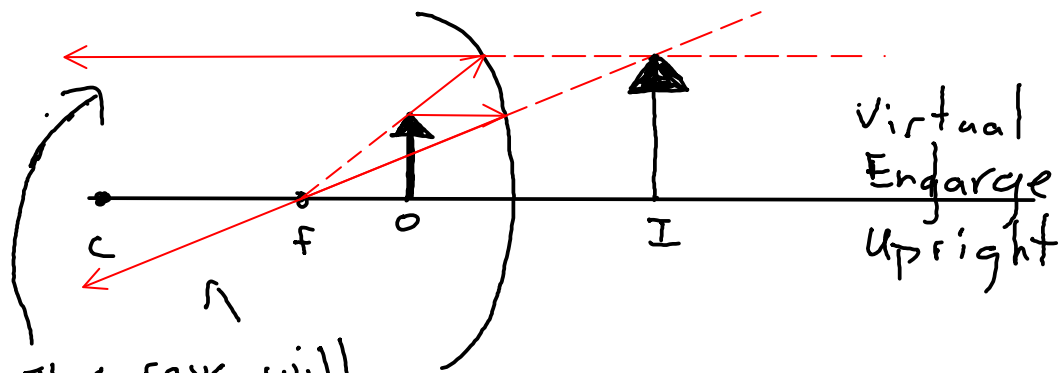
The image above is real, reduced and inverted.

Ex:

Describe the image:
Real,
enlarged,
inverted.



Ex2: A virtual image



These rays will never meet! \therefore Extend the reflected rays back beyond the mirror!